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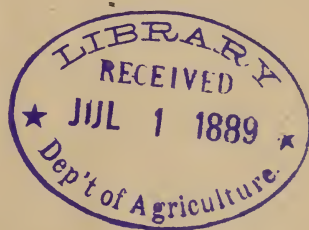
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24/7
JULY, 1889.

Farmer

AND



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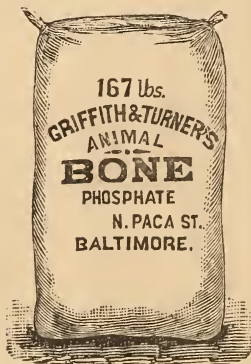
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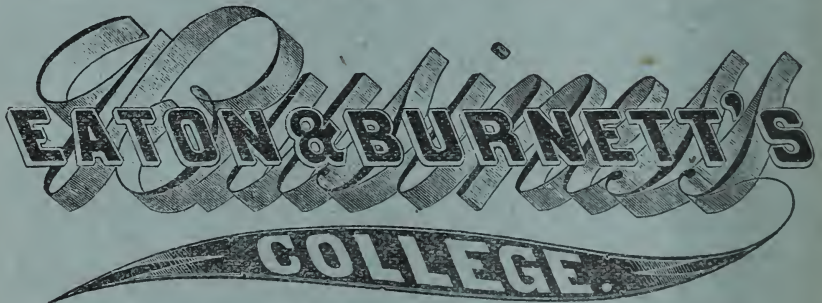
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—DEVOTED TO—
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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

AND NEW FARM,

Vol. XXVI.

BALTIMORE, July 1889.

No. 7.

THE OLD HOME.

In the quiet shadows of twilight
I stand by the garden door,
And gaze on the old, old homestead,
So cherished and loved of yore
But the ivy now is twining
Untrained o'er window and wall;
And no more the voice of the children
Is echoing through the hall.

Through the years of pain and sorrow,
Since first I had to part,
The thought of the dear old homestead
Has lingered around my heart;
The porch embowered with roses,
The gables' drooping eaves,
And the song of the birds at twilight
Amid the orchard leaves.

And the forms of those who loved me
In the happy childhood years
Appear at the dusky windows,
Through vision dimmed with tears.
I hear their voices calling
From the shadowy far away,
And I stretch my arms toward them
In the gloom of the twilight gray.

But only the night winds answer,
As I cry through the dismal air;
And only the bat comes swooping
From the darkness of its lair.
Yet still the voice of my childhood
Is calling from far away,
And the faces of those who loved me
Smile through the shadows gray.

—Chambers's Journal.

SELLING OFF CROPS.

Undoubtedly much of the barrenness of farms results from injudicious cropping, and the sale of the crops as harvested, instead of their consumption on the farm.

Whether this can be avoided in any practicable way, is the gravest consideration for the enterprising farmer?

It must be remembered that a great deal of the nourishment of vegetation comes from the atmosphere, and from the sunlight and rain. One of the experiments with which we were early made familiar,

was the taking of a tub of dry earth and weighing it—then growing therein plants of 8 or 10 pounds—then again weighing the dried earth and finding the amount almost identical with the original earth. In fact so little variation that it might be placed to the account of unavoidable waste in handling.

Thus it would appear that the earth was merely the medium through which to convey the nourishment from the atmosphere and the water to the plant.

This experiment of course involves a great deal more than we can at once understand, and many circumstances must be taken into consideration before we can place all the elements entering into the plant, in the sunlight, the air and the water.

Something is taken from the earth, while its equal in weight is deposited from the materials unappropriated in air and water and sunshine, which, with those actually appropriated, are decomposed by the earth through which they are filtered.

But it is evident that from these sources something of fertility is brought to the land and the intelligent farmer must strive in some way to make what is thus brought equalize or surpass what he is forced to sell off from his land.

Certain crops must of necessity go to market, as they cannot all be consumed at home, and it is profitable in many ways to grow a variety on every farm. The selling of surplus vegetables and fruit will always be in order, and a due proportion of tobacco and cotton, milk and butter, hay and grain must go to support the multitudes in cities and villages.

The thoughtful farmer, however, can make the proportion of these "selling off crops" to correspond so nearly to the amount of nourishment supplied by the air, the sunlight and the rain, that his farm shall not deteriorate; but shall grow

rich. He will feed such an amount on his farm, returning to it the needed elements, as will enable him not only to sell those items he has designed for that purpose; but to be certain that his farm shall at the same time improve under the operation.

Such can be done, and the proportion of crops to be sold off and the proportion of crops to be consumed on the place, should be definitely ascertained, by long and close experimentation in some of the various Stations which our Government has provided.

We are decidedly of the opinion that enough of the elements of plant life may be derived from the sources of air and sunlight and rain, so that a system of farming can be pursued which will render the farmer sure of a continuance of the fertility, or an improvement in the fertility of his land. We are also of the opinion that this can be so definitely demonstrated by scientific experiment and data that every farmer can be sure of the ground on which he stands and the whole system be fully depended upon to result as he may desire.

FARM GEMS.

The month of May has been noted in this section as one of rain. Much and very often, the water has fallen, until a glimpse of sunshine has been pleasant for the eyes.

The hot days, the sunny days, the days of long continued work are with us. Let both man and beast have a long rest in the middle of the day. Make the early morning and the late eve pay for the rest from 11 to 3.

It seems to be a settled fact that crows will not disturb corn which has been covered with coal tar. If this is sure, then welcome the crow to the cornfield to feast

on all manner of vermin, grubs and insects, which are an injury to the crops.

Don't let the plow or cultivator lie idle, when every stirring of the soil will add dollars to the value of your crop. Avoid going deep enough to injure the roots of your corn; but keep it free from weeds and in a thriving condition.

To get the best prices for your produce is always desirable. To do this you must have a reputation for selling just what you profess to sell. To get this reputation, sell as often as possible to the same parties; and never let your produce run below your representations. In a very short time, your offerings will command a premium.

Breeding stock need muscle rather than fat, as the latter means the loss of energy, if not health and vigor.

The editor's hours are often sixteen to eighteen to the day. The farmer's are frequently twelve or fourteen. The laborer's are generally ten. The government employee's are eight. The professional men's are six. All complain. Who complains most?

Farmers could help the sheep business by eating more mutton themselves. Mutton is more nutritious than beef or pork.

All authorities agree that the best fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If we can raise mutton on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, we shall have the wool for clear profit.

Experiments in feeding pigs, instituted by the Danish Agricultural Society, go to show that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and

barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye; and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley.

The first start towards changing from special to diversified farming is a good garden, and surely that is within the reach of all.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Perhaps we can have little or no idea of the extent of the destruction of human life which has resulted from the flood which swept away Johnstown, Pa., and the adjacent villages.

It is such a terrible calamity, that mere loss of material wealth sinks completely out of sight, while our minds and hearts are agitated with the thoughts of thousands so suddenly and violently swept out from among the living.

And what are the lessons?

Look over the State of Pennsylvania and see how the thickly inhabited portions of the State are crowded on the banks of the streams. See everywhere throughout our country the same tendency to seek low points of land on which to build our cities. From the Capital of the Nation even to Johnstown the same proclivity is observable. The city resident should be careful in choosing his home.

Lands that are subject to overflow are generally rich lands. Enterprising men, desirous of reaping a rich reward for their labor, often disregard all the dangers and build their homes on the treacherous locations which these bottom lands present. Farmers should be careful in choosing their homes.

Wise foresight is necessary in the selection of any permanent place of dwelling and temporary advantages should not out-

weigh the evident dangers which may surround the locality.

Well founded warnings of impending danger should be heeded. It is always better to remove, at the risk of some loss, than to have all swept away in sudden calamity and life be put in jeopardy, or lost.

Another lesson is, that we cannot disregard the teachings of Nature and expect to escape. If there was ever a disregard of Nature's teachings, it was when men built homes in cities and villages beneath the great dam which confined the waters above Johnstown.

No matter how good or how innocent the intention, if you thrust your hand into the fire you will certainly be burned.

But these are the lessons for our guidance in the future. Meanwhile all through our country, the hearts of our people have gone out in sympathy for the great sufferers, and to denote that sympathy individuals, societies, churches and corporations have freely contributed towards their relief. It is indeed a beautiful picture of the great feeling of brotherhood, which makes all men akin, when we see this great willingness of high and low, rich and poor, to contribute towards relieving the afflicted.

This nineteenth century has developed one great fact: that our lives are so intimately connected with every other human being, that not one can suffer without exciting our compassion and leading us to sympathetic action. All humanity belong to one great household, and the affliction of a single one sends a thrill of sorrow to every other member of the household. The better we become, as the years roll by, the more we feel the pain that others suffer—the more we shudder when the cup is drained by other lips—the more we seek to protect when other hearts are bleeding.

Another lesson is, that times will come in our experience, when we all need a strong and abiding faith in the ultimate good which is in store for us in the future. It is only in faith that we can unravel the permission by the Heavenly Father of such a fearful tragedy as this of Johnstown. No sudden death but needs the surety of this to turn the night of sorrow and gloom, into the light that must reach us in our Father's never failing Love.

We can find comfort in faith; but let us not fail to heed the sterner lessons likewise and take heed where we dwell.

BIG WHEAT AND GRASS.

Col. Wm. H. Legg, as early in the season as May 2nd. exhibited in the "Herald" office in this city, wheat over three feet high, as well as timothy of similar height, from his farm on Kent Island. He reported several fields in the same neighborhood, and when questioned as to the cause of such remarkable early growth, said the soil was naturally responsive to good fertilizers and those of H. S. Miller & Co., of this city were just what are needed for these crops. This firm deal generously with all who need anything in this line—call and see them.

FARMER'S ACCOUNTS.

Seldom do we find a farmer, who keeps a regular set of books and knows his yearly receipts and his yearly expenditures.

It would be a matter of surprise if we should visit a farmer who could give us the income and outgo from each field—a much greater surprise if he could particularize each acre of his farm.

Then pass into other departments: What one could any more than approximate the income and expenses of his live stock? His flock of sheep, his cattle, his hogs, his

horses and his chickens? Then what a surprise if he could tell us to the dollar these things in reference to every single animal on his place!

Passing to his household, or family expenses; not one farmer in a thousand keeps a just account of these. He can guess they amounted to about so many dollars; but it might vary hundreds from the true amount. Then, if each member of the family should enter into the estimate, the farmer would be completely at a loss to give any definite statement.

And yet with a very little labor in the evening, a perfect system of accounts, including all parts of, and every living thing on the farm, could be arranged in such a way that a few minutes only would be necessary to give exact figures.

We have been led into these remarks while examining a small volume comprising the system of Bookkeeping as taught in their Business College, by Messrs. Eaton & Burnett in this city. They have therein a complete set of Farm Accounts, which, for simplicity, is unsurpassed; and which with their explanations will enable anyone of passing intelligence to keep accounts with correctness and thus afford a source of great satisfaction to all who may practice farm records and accounts. The price, \$1.50, would be well spent for this volume.

However, it is a fact that farmers are exceedingly neglectful about keeping just accounts of their business, and we believe a large share of their complaints arise, from the want of knowledge which this neglect causes. Could the farmer give his attention to all his farm brings to his family, in addition to the produce sold, and compare it with any trade, profession or occupation, he would be surprised at the result.

It is a great mistake to weigh the value of his farm by the amount of cash which is left in his hand, and by that only. The

richness of life consists in much besides this. In peace of mind, in independence of act and thought, in the heart's satisfaction, in the degree of contentment which may be brought from his life. These things abound with every farmer who takes pleasure in farming; who loves a farm's surroundings; who is blest by contact with growing crops, or, with the various forms of animal life which belong to his pursuit.

He will find that these elements of success, making his life rich in all directions, are greatly promoted by any system which will present fully the evidences of a constant and uniform supply of those necessities of daily comfort and support which are nowhere more fully supplied than on the farm. Keeping accounts and frequently referring to them will do this. We are always ready to commend this work, as a decided means of correcting the prevalent depressed feeling which the times are too apt to cultivate among the farmers.

A CROSS.

A writer in a late number of *Farm and Home* says:

The cow that suits me best is a cross between the Jersey and Holstein. If pure on both sides at the start and then kept as near half-and-half as possible, this will result in cows that will retain the good qualities of both breeds; that is, rich milk and a good quantity of it. The cows will be of medium size, very hardy, quiet and good feeders, and in my opinion are better adapted for farms than thoroughbreds.

Unless all signs fail, this is going to be a bonanza year for the California farmers and fruit growers. The value of the fruit crop in this state is estimated at \$24,000,000, of which fresh and dried fruits

amount to \$6,500,000 each, and raisins and citrus fruits \$3,500,000 each. The wheat crop is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, worth \$52,000,000; barley, \$5,500,000; vegetables, \$3,750,000, wine, \$4,000,000. The total of all products, not including manufactures, amounts to \$185,000,000, which is more money than was ever realized in a year from her minerals.

INSECTS.

The fight with insects must be made in a systematic way and it must not be neglected if success is expected.

Flower, fruit and vegetable alike demand constant attention if the insect pest is not to destroy them.

Kerosene, lime water, soft soap, thoroughly mixed and then largely diluted is one of the best remedies for flower destroying insects.

Pyrethrum is the specific for the cabbage worm, and is the best possible, as well as the only safe, remedy on fruit trees and vegetables. It may be used as a spraying substitute for the dangerous Paris green or London purple. It costs more money; but it is not in danger of costing your life or that of your cattle.

If you have a facility for throwing a strong stream of water on your bushes, your vines, or your trees, it is one of the best means of protecting them from insects, of drowning out the web caterpillars, of generally destroying a majority of the insects which trouble you. But this remedy will have to be often repeated.

Most of the insecticides, advertised extensively, are either arsenical or have pyrethrum or hellebore as a basis. If arsenic in any form is used, great care must be taken, and so many fatal accidents have resulted from its use that we have steadily opposed it.

Pyrethrum has no bad influence upon

man or beast and is the best and safest known remedy for all insects. It can be had pure and good for 45 cents a pound.

WEEDS.

All times and all seasons are fit for the destruction of weeds; but the best time is when they are very young, and the best season is long before they go to seed.

"Cutting grass early prevents many weeds from going to seed. By cutting early two crops may be secured, which are better than one, even if the one is bigger than either of the two. By cutting twice you get the whacks at the weeds, which is one point gained thereby."

"The best and cheapest food for pigs that are confined in pens at this season is a liberal supply of young weeds or clover. They can be kept in good growing condition with little or no grain."

"Old pasture fields are usually full of weeds which have crowded the grass out. To utilize such pastures turn the sheep on them. The sheep will eat the young weeds as well as the grass, and greatly assist in destroying the pests. In the fall the sod can be turned under and reseeded with less danger of the weeds again appearing."

"To many it will seem a small item, but if the weeds are to be kept down thoroughly it is quite an important item not to allow them to grow up and mature seed in the fence corners on parts of the farm that are cultivated. Even weeds along the roadside will scatter more or less seed in the adjoining fields. A few weeds allowed to mature and scatter seeds will increase very materially the work required to give clean cultivation."

"The quick germination and rapid growth of millet and Hungarian grass per-

mits the young plants to take possession of the soil, appropriate the available plant food and starve out every weed that appears. In fact, as weed destroyers, both crops are unexcelled, and should any chance weeds secure places, the mowing of the Hungarian grass cuts off the weeds and puts an end to them."

"An exchange says Canada thistles are easily exterminated by sprinkling them with dry salt, when wet with dew or rain; the finer the salt, the less it will take. The operation may have to be repeated two or three times as some are always missed, and young plants will start from the roots. Large plants are more easily killed than small ones."

CONGRESS AND FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

We observe that a number of our exchanges are inclined to question the wisdom of the appropriation by Congress of \$2000 to each State to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for Institute meetings. We think however it is occasioned by a misapprehension as to the manner of use of this \$2000.

It might, indeed, become an injury if the Secretary should take the management out of the hands of those who in each State are well acquainted with the wants of the section, and presume to dictate who should speak and teach in all places. But this would be a stretch of authority which could not be expected, as even a small portion of common sense must be accorded to any person occupying the position of a member of the President's Cabinet. Give us the \$2000 and the Institutes in all our States.

According to Professor Cassidy of Colorado, white hellebore is a vegetable

poison, obtained from the leaves and flowers of *Veratrum album*. It is less dangerous as a poison than Paris green, but will, without doubt, cause death if inhaled in quantity. It is a specific against the currant worm when promptly applied, but is much less effective against other insects, and is best used in the dry undiluted form. It should be kept in a closed vessel, and be applied with a bellows, thus bringing it in contact with all portions of the plant.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE PAUPERS

Who are supported by Farmers.

I do not assert that all the paupers in our country are supported by the farmers: but the farmers being the actual source from which the largest proportion of taxes and tariffs are derived, of course bear the greater part of the burdens.

When the government goes into the manufacture of paupers on a very large scale, it is very natural that the farmers should feel that they are bearing a very unsatisfactory relation to the government which forces them to thus support their manufactured article.

In imperial countries it has been pointed out that the kings and queens and their families, even when they contribute very little to the actual stability of the country, are properly the objects of support by the people, and are titled paupers, whether good or bad, whether busy or idle, whether contributors or non-contributors to the general welfare.

As a people, we have also pointed out the enormous burdens of the people of Europe in the support of vast armies, which each country is obliged to keep on a war footing, and who are really in the pauper class, being non-producers so long as they remain in the armies.

But none of these can be wholly classed as paupers, because to a greater or lesser degree they are useful in the offices they occupy or the protection afforded by them, from internal or external enemies.

The great pauper class of the world are those pensioners on the different governments of the world, who do nothing except receive the bounty and spend it, giving nothing in return. The countries who have the most of this class are the greatest burdened countries in the world; and the people, the farmers of the United States of America, are notably the hardest ground down people in this respect. They are supporting more of this class of paupers, than all the other countries of the world combined.

From June '88 to '89 the pensions paid by our government were \$88,400,000.

From June '89 to '90 will be \$105,000,000.

Now let us compare these with some of the figures of the down trodden countries of Europe:

Austria expends for her army of almost a quarter of a million only \$50,000,000.

Germany for her army of half a million only \$90,000,000. The pension list of Germany is the little sum of \$5,000,000.

How do these figures compare with our \$105,000,000 for pensions alone?

I think it might be a useful thing to place a few of these figures vividly before the people of the United States. Why, England only pays to support her vast army \$85,000,000, and this army supports her rule in all portions of the globe. This government pays twenty millions more than this for the support of pensioners, who spend their time in either reviling the government for its meanness in not giving them more, or in devising ways of getting their equally indigent relatives to emigrate hither to become objects of pauper support in their turn.

It seems to me that the idea of a republican form of government is essentially that no class should be supported at the government expense—that no person, especially, who is able to do anything for his own support should be encouraged by the government to become a pauper. It is, also, an essential part of this form of government that the government shall give no one a pension who has already means of support.

Farmers, do you realize that you are contributing one hundred millions of dollars or more annually to the support of government paupers? People, who only laugh at you for what their clamor and skillful management have enabled them to abstract from your hard earned wages. Such is the simple state of things as they exist to-day.

J. B. STERLING.

CHOOSING A FARM.

Consider first those things which belong to the happiness of your life and the comfort of your family.

The climate should have some examination, its general character, the changes to which it is subject, and the tendency it may have to promote pleasurable experiences or otherwise both in summer and winter.

The locality as affecting healthfulness is also important. Malaria will make lives miserable, no matter what other advantages may be possessed. Epidemics, if fostered by local surroundings, should be a decided objection. A general reputation of "unhealthy" should be sufficient to prevent any serious desire of making a home.

The character of the people should be considered. It is not possible to become isolated and have a happy life. Social beings depend much upon intercourse with neighbors for the enjoyments which make

up the ordinary contentment in any home. If the neighborhood is rendered unpleasant by any family or families, or by the presence of any nuisance of a troublesome character, avoid it.

Convenience to schools and to churches should have a decided influence. These have many good influences and if you are to make your home prosperous, you should certainly have these influences in your favor.

Having these matters settled satisfactorily it is well to inquire further. The nearest market and the best means of reaching it—the character of the roads both in summer and winter. Very much of your comfort will depend on these things.

Next the nature of the soil comes into consideration. You do not want all sand and you do not want all clay. A sandy loam is best all things considered; but it must be of sufficient density to grow the cereals, and sustain a good sod in pasture lands. Such a soil saves much hard labor in the course of ones life.

Now we come to financial matters. See how the land is assessed and the rate of taxation, and also the obligations of the state, county or town in which the farm is located. All these things tell you what to expect in the future.

We cannot expect to have everything exactly as we want it; but we can have the most of these things to suit us if we are careful in choosing a farm.

PYRETHRUM PLANT.

From the blossoms of this plant is manufactured an insect powder known in California as Buhach and elsewhere as Persian insect powder. The following interesting item concerning one of the great Pyrethrum farms is from the *Pacific*

Rural Press, and tells of the cultivation and harvesting of the flowers;

At present the company has about 300 acres under cultivation in this plant, and the area is being annually increased as the demand for the powder becomes greater.

Its cultivation requires careful and intelligent supervision, and it cannot be successfully grown except by irrigation. It requires at least three years from the seed to grow plants capable of producing a paying crop of flowers, and then the plant

will continue to produce for four or five years longer, although it is in its prime and most productive when four or five years old. It grows to a height of about

thirty inches, and is planted in rows four feet apart and from fifteen to twenty-four

inches apart in the row. The flowers are generally harvested in the latter part of May. The stalks are cut at the roots of

the plant, and then by hand the flowers are broken off by passing the stems through

a sort of comb, which detaches the flowers, which fall into a box and are then carried

to the drying ground, where they are spread upon sheets and exposed to the

rays of the sun during the day, being often turned in the meantime, and at night are

covered to prevent them from absorbing any moisture. The perfect drying of the

flowers is the most important operation, as in order to retain the volatile oil which

gives to the powder its insecticide properties, it is very necessary that the flowers

should be dried very quickly and thoroughly, and be protected during the process

from all moisture. A light dew falling upon the flowers during the drying process

will color them and reduce their insecticide properties. In this respect California

grown flowers are better cured and consequently more valuable than those grown in Dalmatia.

It is also a well known fact to those familiar with the Pyrethrum flowers that

they are liable to be adulterated by the admixture of flowers of no value, which, however, closely resemble the Pyrethrum, and experts may be deceived unless the powder manufactured from the combination is thoroughly tested to prove its insecticide qualities. In the year 1888 a large quantity of the flowers of the Hungarian daisy was placed upon the market, mixed with a small proportion of the true Pyrethrum insect flowers, and the powder made therefrom was sold at prices very much in excess of its true value.

WHY DON'T THE FARMERS?

A correspondent writing from Arcadia, Ill., speaking of the United States Banking Law, asks why the farmers do not have laws passed by Congress and signed by the President, permitting them to join together and issue notes to circulate in lieu of money, the same as the banks issue notes that circulate from hand to hand?

For the very good reason that the farmers of the United States do not want things this way. The bankers all step inside of a ring, have a very powerful organization by which they can train their united forces directly to accomplish an object in Congress or a state legislature, as a skillful gunner trains his cannon when he wishes to project a thunderbolt, where it will start the chestnuts and shake out the persimmons for his especial benefit. The bankers, whose interests are nothing like the farmers, organize, and pay more or less to keep up their organization and supply the officers thereof with sinews of war, vulgarly called money. They are not afraid to put down a dime to-day in order to take up a dollar to-morrow. They have probably the most perfect organization in the United States. Almost any of them can tell you the number of farms under mortgage in each state, the

amount of the mortgage and the farmer who is thus in debt. That which is their business they transact in a business way. Occasionally, one, two or several of them have business in Canada, and take with them the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars they and their friends have persuaded farmers and mechanics to leave, with them in safe keeping, rather than invest in their own way and to their own use, according to their active, personal judgment.

The farmers of this country, some time since, at the instigation of the banks of the United States, whose agent was sent out to feel the way and work up the scheme, organized as Grangers, and then were easily prevailed upon to *go to sleep* on political matters. They decided that every farmer was a sovereign citizen and entitled to apply all the law-making power of this country, but that the organization itself was to have *nothing to do with politics* and make no effort to *influence legislation*. While the farmers were thus tucking themselves up in their little beds, and going to sleep to dream of their *immense power*, usurers, money lenders and bankers, through their *always active* agents, were laughing, cracking jokes, drinking wine, selecting and electing the friends of their especial interests to Congress, to the United States Senate, and to the Presidency.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but the farmers of this country have none of this stuff on hand. Instead of eternal vigilance they have eternal mortgages skinning the profits away from them as fast as they can coax or work it out from the land. They are sovereign citizens of this country, but they do nothing whatever to protect themselves, utilize their power, or put a stop to the ruinous financial legislation which so long has been at war against every honest, wealth-

producing interest in the country. They quarrel over fleas while they leave their gates open and bars down for hogs to enter and fatten on what they have raised.

Some years ago an effort was made to bring farmers and mechanics, irrespective of politics, into an organization by means of the Greenback club system. As this Greenback club organization grew apace, such was the consternation created among all usurers and bankers, that the speakers and newspapers in the pay of the money-lenders, made the air almost sulphurous in their abuse of the Greenback men and of all farmers who dared to go into the movement looking to the *greatest good* to the *greatest number*. Then the Greenback club business was abandoned, following the *indifference of the farmers* and those interested in the preservation of their rights and properties. The Greenback club business was abandoned, especially as great movements of this kind cannot be carried on without more or less of assistance. Then all was quiet along the Potomac and special legislation continued.

While manufacturing establishments are engaged in making articles required for farm use; while farmers are carelessly letting their implements stand in the open air to warp and rot, and running in debt for means to improve their properties and make them more productive, governmental combination continued in its work of *drawing money away from the people by excessive taxation*, hoarding its surplus money in idleness in Washington, and there it is to this day. Meanwhile, rents, taxation, interest, etc., are running over the country like wildfire, and digging deep into the roots of every industrial enterprise, and the people themselves are entirely indifferent as to what becomes of them, their homes or their children. And then they wonder why times are not good.

When a man goes out of his home to sleep

in a barn, he should not blame himself if others go into his house. Or, when he goes to bed and neglects to pull the clothes over him to protect his body when the nights are cold, he should not expect to sleep warm and comfortable.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought*.

COTTON SEED MEAL BUTTER.

Butter from cows fed on Cotton Seed Meal has some peculiar characteristics as developed by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Prof. Wiley says: "From an analytical point of view, the results are of great importance, since they show that butter derived from a cow fed on cotton-seed meal might be condemned as adulterated, when judged by the amount of volatile acids present. Since cotton-seed meal is destined to be a cattle food of great importance, especially in the southern part of the United States, this is a fact of the greatest interest to analysts and to dealers."

If it might be condemned as adulterated evidently the cotton seed cannot be said to be a suitable feed for cows. That it may be extensively used in the South, or even in all parts of the country, would not make it any the more desirable as a food, nor prevent it from having an injurious effect upon cattle. The above is the beginning of a reaction in the hitherto unquestioned use of this unwholesome commodity.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says that in all his observations for fifty years on the farm he cannot call to mind the name of anyone who has been successful in his farm calling that is not a reader of farm literature and periodicals.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

Wm. H. Moon, Glenwood Fruit and Ornamental Nurseries. Morrisville, Pa.

D. H. Patty, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y. Agents Wanted.

Wiley & Co. General Nurserymen and Importers. Cayuga, N. Y.

Northern Grown Seeds, Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choicest New & Standard Fruits. Bridgeton, N. J.

P. Emerson, Specialties—Peach, Pear & Apple Trees. Wyoming, Del.

H. W. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J. New and Rare Plants.

Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa. Ornamental Trees & Shrubs.

Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Lewis Roesch, Grape Vines and Small Fruits. Fredonia, N. Y.

C. E. Allen, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, Roses, Bulbs. Brattleboro, Vt.

Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits. Grapes, etc. Parry, N. J.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Seeds and Thoroughbred Stock. Phila, Pa.

Thos. Meehan & Son, Oaks, Rare Ornamentals, Germantown, Pa.

Henry A. Dreer, Seeds, Plants and Garden Supplies. Philadelphia, Pa.

Z. DeForest Ely & Co. The Popular Seedsmen. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. M. Peters & Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.

Robert C. Reeves, Seeds, Fertilizers, Implements. New York, N. Y.

E. B. Richardson & Co. Nurserymen, Salesmen wanted. Geneva, N. Y.

Delano Moore, Farm and Garden Seeds. Presque Isle, Arrostook Co. Me.

Diamond White Grape Co. Best White Grape ever introduced. Brighton, N. Y.

Price & Reed, Imported & Home grown Vegetable & Flower Seeds. Albany, N. Y.

E. & J. C. Williams, Nursery Stock, Grapes & Berries. Montclair, N. J.

Bush & Son & Meissner, Grape Vines. Bushberg, Mo.

Crosman Bros., Seeds & Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

W. D. Beatie, Fruits & Flowers, specially adapted to the South. Atlanta, Ga.

F. Barteldes, & Co. Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Ks.

Miami, The best late Strawberry on Earth. J. D. Kruschke, Box 824. Piqua, Ohio.

Roop & Zile, Seed and Plant Growers. Westminster, Md.

Parsons & Sons Co. (Limited), Flushing, N. Y. Rare Trees & Shrubs.

Fred W. Kelsey, The best Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Plants, New York, N. Y.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Frank Ford & Sons Seeds & Nursery stock. Ravenna, Ohio.

F. H. Mooers, Eastern grown Garden Seeds. Pittston, Maine.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A CHANGE NECESSARY, IV.

Strawberries.

Small fruits are grown extensively in some sections and are generally a successful crop in the money line, provided care is taken in the varieties chosen and in marketing them.

No matter what may be the crop grown,

it can easily be frittered into nothingness by an extravagant method of growing, harvesting and marketing it. But in writing these articles I suppose a reasonable desire to make whatever is undertaken pay reasonably well by fair economy in these different stages.

The current crop has hitherto been a good paying crop. It requires but little labor comparatively. The plow and cultivator does the most of it. Some care must be given to the currant worm and the picking must have personal superintendence from some one competent to direct. But plenty of time is given for securing the crop, which should be done in full bunches and with the care usually bestowed upon table grapes. If other small fruits are worthy, the currant, which averages much larger prices, should surely have equal care in this respect. I add this to my last month's article on the currant.

In this letter I wish to speak more particularly of other Small Fruits.

The Strawberry of right, as the earliest product among them, comes first. It is often a matter of complaint that they are already so abundant that they do not pay for raising, and I think this should be taken into account by farmers who are proposing to change from tobacco, corn or wheat. A mistake can be made and it is well to move carefully.

You will observe, Mr. Editor, that I do not write from theory, but I want the facts to be plainly before your readers. This year, at their height, the strawberries paid very little to the majority of growers. The reason was, either a want of knowledge about them, or carelessness in selecting them. But it is well to depend upon no single crop. Don't run all to strawberries nor to any other one article.

Early in the season and late in the season Strawberries bring large prices. Therefore get the very earliest ones and

the very latest ones to raise for market.

Also, get those best adapted to your own soil. A clay strawberry is worthless on a sandy soil.

It pays, also, to raise fancy strawberries, which will attract by their size, the brilliancy of their color, the attractiveness of their flavor.

I have carried Strawberries to market which brought me fifteen cents and twenty cents a quart, when ordinary berries were bringing from four to six. Suppose, now, I did not get one quarter the amount of berries from an acre, yet I made much more profit; for I did not have so many to handle, no trouble from a multitude of pickers, and not half the other expenses in crates, boxes, freights, etc. It was almost all profit.

I know that farmers generally like to secure immense crops, and handle large amounts; but I have learned that it is best in the end to grow the precious things and get the highest prices for even the small quantities.

I grow five horses, for example, and get \$100 a piece for them; but I make more profit by growing one horse and getting \$500 for it, even though it costs a trifle more for service and care.

So get the big berries, the good berries, the earliest berries and the latest berries, and you get the market and the profit.

Don't be led away with the idea, however, that the last much praised berry, high priced, highly advertised, is the one you want. Oh, no! See your fruit before you buy your plants; and, if possible, see it in fruiting as well as in the basket or on the table. And get your plants right there if you can.

I have not said much about the methods of planting and cultivating. It has always seemed to me that writers should take for granted that farmers have a little common sense in this direction. Still,

there is an occasional point that should be mentioned. I like single matted rows the best for strawberries, and I have found about three and one half feet apart about right for the rows. No lime, but plenty of fertilizers if you can afford it.

An acre of Strawberries should bring the second and third year after planting from \$300 to \$400 each year.

Then take the runners of the third year and form your new planting.

CHAPMAN.

SCHOOL LESSONS IN PLANT CULTURE.

We have long advocated the teaching of practical agriculture and horticulture in schools, and transfer the following from Vick's Magazine with great pleasure, as in this line of thought:

In the window the teacher can place just what will serve to illustrate the intended lesson, where it can be thoroughly examined, and well seen and remembered by all the pupils, and nothing need interfere with a systematic course of lessons, beginning with soils, then taking seeds, cuttings, grafts, etc., and later the phases of growth, and how it is influenced by conditions and processes.

With this basis of fundamental principles, and the lively interest which its early attainment would secure, a further private study of any special branch of culture would be easy, being clear of any misleading preconceptions. Learners desiring at any time to enter upon any branch of agricultural practice could do so clear-sightedly, and with rational hope and prospect of success. It is strongly felt that industry as well as intelligence should be made part of the public school training. The culture of the soil is the only industry that everyone needs to know something of, and the only one that is fully adapted for

the schools which are intended for the common equal good of all.

WORTHLESS ORCHARDS CAN BE RENOVATED.

An important fact to know, since the great majority of farmers' orchards that have reached their "middle age" are in that condition. This is not a novel idea, nor is the work of bringing these neglected trees into the fruitful condition of their youth an expensive or difficult one. If the branches are cut severely back, the old dead bark scraped off of trunk and branches, and this followed by a thorough washing with soft soap and sulphur, new bark will form as smooth and soft as that on a young tree. The soil needs restoring as well, and as the roots are presumably in the same condition as the branches, it will be wise to stir the surface of the ground beneath the tree as far as the limbs extend.

This will not only have a tendency to start root action, but it will permit the fertilizing material when reduced to a liquid form to enter the surface more readily. Stimulating growth by the application of any kind of plant-food should be done liberally. Good, rich decomposed manure is the most certain in its effects to cure. Ground bones and unleached wood ashes are indispensable; they cannot be surpassed for imparting health and vigor to flagging vegetation. Laugh as we will at the old-fashioned plan of white-washing trees, the practice is one to be recommended. Lime destroys insects in the earlier stages of life, restores health and acts as an incentive to growth. —*Press.*

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

CLOVER FOR FERTILIZING.

Occasionally we find paragraphs hinting that clover is not so much of a fertilizer as some enthusiastic writers are claiming. It may not be all that the sanguine would have us believe; but in every case where the land lacks vegetable mold it is beyond comparison the best thing that can be used.

Chemicals are excellent in some cases, but they can in no possible way take the place of vegetable mold where that is wanting. The crop produced without vegetable mold as the medium through which the chemicals are absorbed is always lacking in some of the best elements.

This advocacy of Clover as a regenerator of worn out lands is sometimes called a "Clover Craze;" but we are decidedly of the opinion that it would be a blessing if hosts of the farmers in this State and adjoining States were afflicted with this Craze.

Thrifty clover roots carrying the ammonia of the atmosphere two feet into the ground and there storing it away for the use of other crops is a matter not to be despised. An acre of clover represents tons of commercial fertilizer in all the elements of plant life.

BRAINS AND LABOR.

Hundreds of farmers are working hard, year after year, for less compensation than they could earn as farm laborers, and do not know the reason why they do not get better returns for labor. In other words, they do not know what part of their farm work pays and what does not pay. The ambition to own a farm is worthy, and the man who owns one should be his own master, and receive more pay than the hired man who has no capital invested, but simply carries out the directions of

another. But to succeed, the farmer must use his head as well as his hands. The farmer should have good muscle, but brains at the top.

GATHERED CRUMBS.

The smaller a plant is when set out, the better it is, providing it is stocky and well rooted. The tomato may, however, be excepted, as, if very long, they can be set nearly their whole length in the ground, and they will form roots the length of the stock so imbedded and stand any amount of drought.

The strawberry is not very particular as to what kind of manure it receives, provided it is applied in sufficient quantities to render the soil rich in plant food. Old and thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure is scarcely to be excelled for the strawberry. A compost of muck and manure is good. Ashes are also valuable, especially in sandy soils.

When a farmer neglects the garden, he neglects one of the most important lots of the farm; for from it a family can grow a very large help towards its living. There is pleasure too, as well as profit, in the garden.

We believe and are honestly in favor of the government pensioning every union soldier, sailor or marine, because the nation owes them for their services and sacrifices. —*Epitomist*.

We are not in favor of the government pensioning anyone who is able to support himself or herself by honest labor.

A splendid substitute for brush for peas or pole beans is made by driving strong stakes about twelve feet apart in the row, leaving them thirty inches high and fastening a smooth fencing wire along the

tops and another within six inches of the ground. Wrapping twine is then passed back and forth between the wires. The stakes and wire cost but little, are easily put away, and will last for years.

Some authority in small fruit growing says that strawberries should yield 4,000 quarts per acre; raspberries, 3,000; blackberries a little more than raspberries; and currants should yield 1,500 to 2,000 quarts per acre.

Early maturity is a desirable quality in hogs, and so is a thin ear and a graceful outline; but a good constitution inherited from its ancestry and strengthened by its rearing is worth more than all these combined.

It is not good economy to buy commercial fertilizers at \$25 to \$40 per ton and allow the manure piles of the farm to lie exposed to the leaching effects of every rain storm.

A farmer who keeps his pig in a filthy pen all its life, where it must breathe the foul odors and live in the reeking nastiness of such a place, really eats his hog pen when he eats his hog.

Aim to produce something of better quality than can be found in the market. Quantity of produce does not always insure profit. While the market may be well supplied with all the products of the farm, there is always room for something better, and at high prices.

A piece of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will, it is said, clean out a stovepipe, the vapors produced carrying off soot by chemical decomposition.

If the new canes of the blackberry and raspberry are pinched when they attain a sufficient height during the growing sea-

son and the laterals also pinched back, they will become very erect and stocky and will require little, if any, pruning in the following spring.

We wish the unsatisfied boys on the farms could get clear glimpses of the young lawyer wearing out the window sills of his office with his heels, vainly wondering when his first client will come; or see the young doctor exhausting all his patience before the first patient comes.

NEW ERA EXPOSITION,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Sep. 3—Oct. 5.

We have been much pleased with the Circular of this Exposition. The New Era consists in a more liberal recognition of Agricultural interests instead of devoting almost their entire funds to horse racing. As an example of this they offer for the "Best dozen Ears of Corn plaited into one bunch" a premium of five hundred dollars; for the second best two hundred and fifty dollars; for the third best one hundred and twenty five dollars; and so dropping down in the scale to the seventh grade.

So also, "for the best agricultural display, by county, or by organization within a county" one thousand dollars; second best five hundred dollars; third best two hundred and fifty dollars.

Large premiums for farm products, fruit, live stock, bees, poultry, etc.

This is a move in the right direction and we are glad to be able to chronicle it. We hope it will prove successful in every respect. For all information concerning it address "The New Era Exposition, St. Joseph, Mo."

Maryland Farmer \$1. Subscribe now.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER
 AND
 NEW FARM.

WALWORTH & Co.,

Editors and Publishers.

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
 for ten years the only one.

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If 5000 are allowed to run over a single number without paying, it is a cost to us of \$500., which we cannot afford to lose. Few of our subscribers take this into consideration. While we like to be as generous as possible, let us have a little justice on both sides.

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Job Printing of every description—good work—low prices—prompt service—at the MARYLAND FARMER Printing Office.

DO YOU WISH TO SELL?

We would call your especial attention to the article "To sell Farms" in this number, on page 210. Read it carefully. It is the beginning of a work which we hope to make of great benefit to our readers.

DIVIDING FARMS.

Many of our readers are owners of large tracts of land, inherited from their ancestors, and in harmony with the spirit of the age, would be willing to divide them and sell off small farms to industrious and enterprising young men. Please send us the particulars. We have now several young farmers who want such opportunities.

COTTON SEED CAKE.

We see in the Paris Agricultural correspondence of some of our exchanges the statement, that cotton seed cake, cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal as cattle food, are rapidly being discarded in France.

Those in the position to experiment, have decided that it is not only injurious to the cattle, but it so affects the milk and butter as to destroy their healthful character. Besides, it vitiates the flavor of these products of the dairy.

If fed continuously it has, also, a deteriorating effect upon the meat of beef cattle, giving it a decidedly unpleasant character compared with the meat of cattle fed without this addition.

In France better care is exercised over experiments of this kind than in our own country; the tests are applied with greater exactness; food tests are made with exceptional care, for they have long stood at the very head of the world in the department of cuisine.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION

Sept. 9—14.

We learn with great pleasure of the visit of President Frank Brown and members of the managing committee to Washington, accompanied by Mayor Latrobe and several prominent citizens of Maryland.

The President and his Cabinet are to visit the Exposition at Pimlico.

Each Secretary promised to extend all the facilities at his disposal to render the Exposition a success.

The Post Office will be dedicated in due form.

Without going into details we are enabled to assure our readers that from the War Department everything necessary to perfect the sham battle will be provided, and the Navy Department will supply vessels and all needed to exhibit the great spectacle of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Those in power in Washington have entered heartily into the plans of those who have the Exposition in charge and nothing will be lacking to assure the thousands who will visit us, the greatest amount of pleasure, interest and profit.

HIGH LICENSE.

We are decidedly in favor of anything which will promote sobriety, temperance, and prevent the great body of the people from spending their hard earned dollars in that which will injure instead of benefit them.

Among the farming community the failure of many may be traced to the bar-room which thrives in every village and hamlet, or at every cross roads in the State.

In other States, a high license has had a decidedly beneficial influence and we hope it will be tried in Maryland. A widespread discussion of the subject is now

agitating leading men throughout the city and country.

TO SELL FARMS.

For some time back we have been urged to give our readers the privilege of selling their farms through the medium of the MARYLAND FARMER. Lately we have had many calls for farms from friends in Baltimore who came to us very naturally to know of suitable places. Therefore we would state that if any of our readers choose to sell, we will probably be able to secure them customers.

The cost will be light—never more than agent's charges—for advertising, time, &c.) and only to be asked in case a customer is secured. No unnecessary publicity will be given.

Send us a description as follows:

1. Location and how to reach it—distance from Baltimore.
2. Nearest R. R. station, or Steamboat landing, or both.
3. Number of acres.
4. What kind of soil. Sandy, clay, or mixed.
5. What kinds of woodland, and how much.
6. Condition of dwellings and outbuildings.
7. State of improvement—fences, fruit, grass, drinking water, &c.
8. Does it reach navigable water, and for what class of vessels?
9. Price and terms of payment—cash—exchange for city property.
10. Any other items—crops, stock, &c.

For example: We have a customer who wants a farm between 100 and 200 acres, with good water front; in Anne Arundel Co.; with fair buildings and other improvements; soil to grow grasses for pasture.

Address MARYLAND FARMER,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Seed Potatoes, Standard old, choice new varieties. A.F. Whitright, Nova, O

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The man who does not care well for his horse after a hard and hot day's work: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he says "You can't teach me anything about poultry!" You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he buys garden vegetables in the nearest town, while plenty of rich land is at his kitchen door unused: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he sells all the best things off from his farm and keeps the poorest for his own use: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he says, "Gardens are not worth anything on the farm:" You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he makes his family go without berries and fruits while he grows poor on great corn and wheat fields: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he skims over a hundred or two acres and barely makes the two ends meet, and his neighbor is growing rich on twenty acres: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he sells ten scrub calves for fifty dollars and his brother sells one pure bred for fifty dollars: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he feeds three or four big worthless dogs and finds it hard work to get clothes for his children: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

When he is very anxious about the comfort of his cattle and don't think at all about the comfort of home and family: You may think it, but don't call him a fool.

The Southern Planter.

This old and substantial monthly, now

in its 50th year, comes to us in an enlarged form, looking bright and young notwithstanding its age. It is doubly worth its low price of \$1.00 a year, and should have a large list of happy subscribers.

LAW AGAINST TRUSTS.

Trusts must be abolished; and the people should no longer put up with the quibbling subterfuges of public officials, who, bought by these trusts, excuse delay by saying our laws are inadequate to deal with the evil and that it is questionable whether laws against trusts should be enacted by the States or by the national government.

Trusts are contrary to the most fundamental organic law of the land; a law so primary and universally admitted that it is not embodied in the written law; it is in the *lex non scripta* of civilized nation.

Governments are instituted to protect the people from just such evils as these trusts. To guard the masses, weak because unorganized and poor, against the strong—strong because rich, few and therefore easily organized—is the first purpose of government. It is the excuse and justification for government. For this protection the people surrender enough of their natural liberty for the institution of the State. And whenever the government does not afford this protection, the people have not civil liberty, but are unlawfully oppressed; the government no longer accomplishes the purposes for which it was instituted, and becomes an instrument of tyranny, instead of a beneficent institution for the security of civil liberty.

To say that we have no law against trusts is to say that we have no law whatever, except the law of might. If our government, as it now is, is not broad and strong enough to abolish trusts, then we have a government entirely unworthy. It

is no longer a government of the people, by the people, for the people, but a government of the trusts, by the trusts, for the trusts.—*Farmer's Call*.

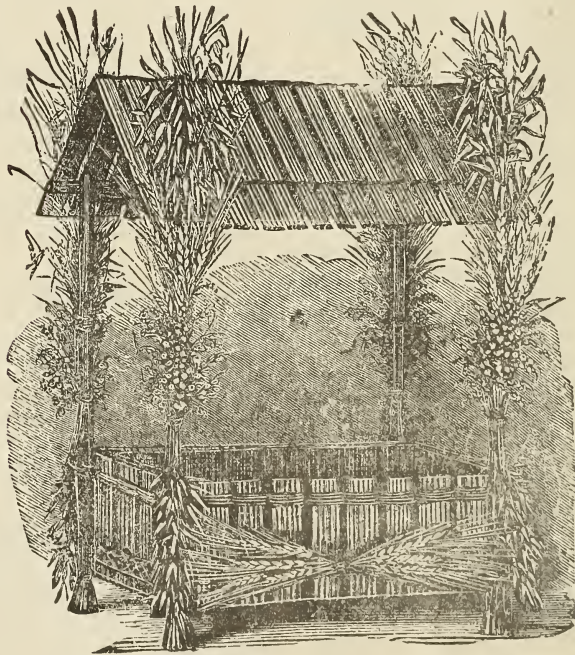
R. J. Baker & Co.

It is seldom a dealer in fertilizers has so many and so uniformly favorable testimonies to their value, as this Baltimore Firm has received. They come, too, voluntarily and from all parts of the country.

From West Virginia, E. M. Wolf writes: "Your Pure Raw Dissolved Bone is supe-

rior to anything in the shape of a fertilizer I have ever used." From Maryland, Wm. T. Devries writes: "I sowed my entire crop with your bone, about 380 lbs. to the acre. I threshed $32\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre." From North Carolina, L. B. Allen writes: "I have used your Bone and chemicals for nine or ten years with perfect satisfaction. I have found them always to be just as represented."

These are specimens of letters being received constantly. Your wheat this fall should receive the help of these fertilizers. Call upon them when in this city; or write to them.



RUSTIC FLOWER STAND.

STOCK FOR THE FARM.

Address any of this list of Breeders and Dealers and you will find a prompt answer if you mention the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.

—Editor Md. Farmer.

Reid Brothers, English Shires, Clydesdales,
Shetland Ponies, Janesville, Wis.

Geo. F. Davis & Co. Originators Victoria Swine.
Stock for sale. Dyer, Ind.

E. H. Smith, Standard bred Horses, Fancy Pigs
and Poultry. Salem, N. J.

J. C. & D. Pennington. Registered Jersey
Cattle. Paterson, N. J.

W. E. Pendleton, Choice Yorkshire Swine.
Agt. New London, Conn.

For the Maryland Farmer.

STOCK ON THE FARM. IV.

Grass the Great Renovator. Silos
the Hope of the Future. The
Farmer's Bank at Home.
The Blessed Cow.
The Horse.
The Sheep and the Dog.

One of the gravest problems with which Maryland, Virginia and some of the Southern States have to do, is the obtaining suitable and sufficient fertilizers to restore the old plantations and Manors, of which so many exist, now in a worn-out condition.

The method of cultivation in the years before the war undoubtedly brought them into this condition of barrenness, and now vast quantities of commercial fertilizers are annually purchased with the view of overcoming the defect.

But commercial fertilizers, while they act generally very well for a single crop,

do not seem to remedy the great defect. With the exception of raw bone they are all used up in one season, and some of them before the single season is past.

If Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia would restore the land to a good productive condition, it must be by raising crops for cattle, preserving the crops in Silos and feeding them on the farm to live stock. In my view this is the only way of success.

Commercial fertilizers do not supply the soil with vegetable mold, which is the great need of land, if you would enrich it. The primitive soils, which produce large crops, are formed almost entirely by the deposit of vegetable mold. All the elements of a chemical nature may be given, but though you get a good crop, it is not a paying crop, unless the soil has plenty of decayed vegetable matter in it.

Much of the best fertilizer is the refuse from cattle, sheep, horses, hogs fed on the farm; and the best refuse comes from ensilage covered with corn meal or bran and thus fed.

It has been estimated that the fertilizer of the horses and cattle thus fed is worth as much as all the grain fed them, the ensilage alone being the actual cost of keeping stock to the farmer. Then if fed bountifully the increase in flesh of the beef cattle doubly repays for the ensilage, and the general condition of other stock is more than equal to the ensilage.

Very little is sold from the soil when all that is raised is sold on the foot; for as it has been often shown in your magazine, enough is drawn from the atmosphere or

comes in the rain to more than make good the small amount thus carried away.

The great mistake has been in the past that such crops have been grown as carried everything away from the soil. Tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, or orchard fruits, are crops which take all away, and you must buy fertilizer to repay what is gone.

Raise what you can feed on the farm, take care of all the droppings—both liquid and solid—and your farm will grow richer year by year. Spread it judiciously and it will not be long before you can have the garden farms that our Mr. Editor so often recommends.

It is poor policy for you, and for your children, to try to farm without any stock. A couple of horses, just enough cows to help supply milk and butter for family use, a few pigs for winter pork, a very few chickens to give eggs in the spring; then large fields of grain and tobacco. These are the cause of so much worn-out land.

It is often said the manure pile is the farmer's bank! Unless stock is kept in goodly numbers and the produce is turned thus into practical use, the farmer's bank is but a "figment of the brain," and the farmer is in great danger of being a bankrupt.

NISBET.

GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

After we get first-class milk where shall we put it to raise the cream? In crocks, pots, pans, buckets, covered or uncovered, all will raise the cream if the conditions are all right. In setting milk in any of these vessels the temperature cannot always be controlled sufficiently to insure the raising of all the cream; but modern ingenuity has given us the deep can set in cold water. Here the temperature can be controlled and all the cream raised in a given time, and the skim milk

will always be sweet. The portable creamery is the most convenient way of using the deep-setting method, but it is not necessary to go to the expense of buying a creamery, as home made tanks can be used and deep cans set in them. There is no patent on the process—that is free to all; but inventors have given us the cabinet creamery, which reduces the labor of straining, setting and skimming to the lowest point.

CHANGES.

In modern dairying a good many processes have been reversed. For instance: We used to take the cream off the milk; now we take the milk from under the cream. We used to turn a dash in the churn; now we leave out the dash and turn the churn itself. We used to set the milk in a room at a temperature of 60°; now we set it in a tank of ice water at a temperature of 45°. We used to skim thirty-six hours after setting; now in one third of that time. We used to gather the butter in the churn in one big lump; now we take it out in thousands of small grains. We used to wash it a little after it was lumped; now we wash it a good deal before it is lumped. We used to salt it with dry salt and work the salt in; now we salt it with brine and work the extra brine out—and so, all through dairying, we have got things pretty well turned round. Our grandmothers made some gilt-edged butter with old-fashioned tools, and we can do the same; but why should we stick to the old ways when the new ones are better, surer and cheaper? To get all the cream by the deep-setting process the milk must be put in the cans and the cans placed in cold water as soon as possible after it comes from the cow and before it has lost the animal heat. To get the best results you must cool the warm milk quickly.—*Mirror & Farmer.*

CANINE AND OVIS.

We have no objection to dogs too small to hurt a sheep. Beyond that, our sympathy is all with the sheep. When we look upon the trembling survivors of a badly harried flock, we have felt that not only the dogs, but the men who keep them, knowing what they will do, needed something more than a fine to aid in developing their better traits of character. The sheep is God's favorite animal. The dog is not once mentioned in Scripture with favor. Reason, right and justice require extermination of all sheep-killing dogs. The breeds too small to do injury are the only ones that should be licensed. These will give sufficient outlet to morbid affections.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

We have never seen a dog that was too small to do harm. The most diminutive pet may destroy a valuable life in the family circle.

ENSILAGE FOR HOGS.

A correspondent of the National Stockman thinks very highly of this kind of food for hogs. He says:

"The greatest drawback to profitable hog-growing, leaving out of count losses by disease, has been the cost of winter-keeping; and whether accepted or not by the masses this cost has always been enhanced by the lack of green food.

"From results of experiments with ensilage I find that in this I have a practical solution of this difficult problem. I regret that in the use of ensilage the hog has not come in for a greater share. Efforts have been made principally to secure cheap cattle food. In the reports of the great silo convention I find but little said about it as food for swine. One of the experiment stations found that corn ensilage was not just the thing, as hogs would hunt out the corn and leave the fodder.

"I believe that good clover ensilage would come nearer meeting the demand for a cheap hog food for winter than anything else. I would like to know more of the actual results of feeding ensilage to swine from those that have given it a trial."

The suggestions made in this letter are well worthy the careful attention and thought of farmers. More than that, the subject is one that should be practically experimented upon. It is within the range of possibility that the free use of ensilage as food for hogs, during the season when they are otherwise deprived of green food, may prove most beneficial as a builder-up of the degenerating constitution of the modern hog and serve thereby a most useful end in warding off disease.

It is a fact well attested by both scientific and practical experience that the human race when confined to a single article of diet, even though it be a wholesome one, not only suffers from actual disease, but also degenerates constitutionally. Analogy suggests, of course, a similar cause in the hog. More than almost any other domestic animal the hog's conditions of life have been changed by domestication. Probably no single feature is responsible for so much evil as the almost life-long diet of corn. This ought to be changed by feeding more green food in the season when it is naturally abundant, and also by the use of ensilage in water. The writer's suggestion of clover as a plant best suited to make hog ensilage is a good one. In the silo it cures perfectly and it is, whether fresh or as ensilage, one of the most wholesome forage plants for the hog. Moreover, it will, as he says, greatly cheapen the wintering of hogs. In fact, it strikes us that clover ensilage may be a key to the solution of this problem of cheap and healthy pork.—*Southern L. S. Journal*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ENSILAGE FOR STOCK.

The proper ensilage for stock of various kinds was promised by me in a previous article and I find myself each month drifting away further and further from the subject.

The best general ensilage is a heavy sweet corn, either Mammoth or Stowell's Evergreen, or the large Southern Dent, allowed to grow in the field until beginning to ripen.

The next best general crop is sorghum, which becomes very palatable to cattle with a little care in putting it into the silo. This extra care seems necessary from its abundance of saccharine matter.

The Teosinte of the Agricultural Department, said to bring 70 tons to the acre, I have never tried. It is worthy of trial.

For horses and cattle nothing can be better than corn ensilage; but for sheep the sorghum ensilage has proved very valuable.

For hogs, nothing can compare in any way with clover as an ensilage, and the same is best for chickens and other poultry.

In giving these conclusions I do not mean to imply that the other crops, peas, oats, rye, &c. are not useful. In fact any green crop is better in the winter than dry fodder. I only put a pointer to what has been proved in my practice the best.

NISBET.

Notice of Removal.

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising Agents have moved their Cincinnati Office to 248 Race St., and added to their already great facilities in conducting the advertising business, a Photo-Engraving department, where in a brief period of time and

at a small cost, advertisers may receive illustrations for insertion in the newspapers.

The Edwin Alden Co., are prompt, energetic and have introduced to the Press of the United States some of the largest and best advertisers.

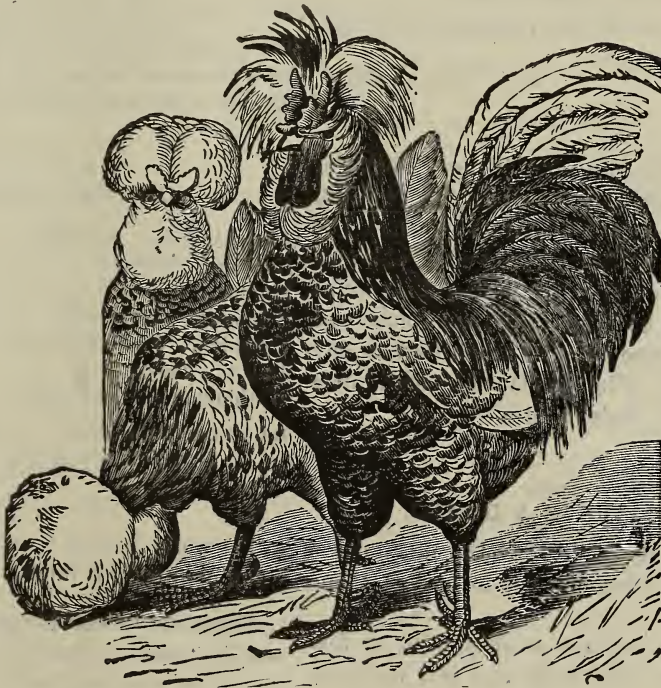
CONSOLIDATION.

From an article in the National Economist we learn that "The Farmers Alliance, the Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers Union, the Farmers National Alliance, and the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association," are contemplating a consolidation in the shape of one powerful organization for effectually promoting the interests of farmers. The Economist says:

In whatever aspect viewed, the desirability of consolidation and extension of the work of organization is of such importance that progressive members everywhere look forward to its consummation with hope, believing it a long step in the direction the orders must go in the prosecution of the reforms they intend. Whether consolidation shall stop with the five orders now having the matter in consideration, or shall be made a fixed policy hereafter, can not now be decided; but to a man sanguine of results, and with a broad confidence in the patriotism of the people, it seems feasible to extend the process until all parts of the Union shall be represented, and a co-operation so vast result as to effect peaceably a complete revolution by the dethronement of the power of combined capital. Already the Middle and Eastern States have industrial organizations seeking the end for which the farmers are striving, securing to the producer the result of his labor, and with the growth of education in economy ultimate alliance with these should be easy of accomplishment. The wonderful effect of time upon

all human institutions must be awaited, but in this day of broad intelligence and rapid information, results grow as never in the history of man, and philanthropy has ceased to be so much laboring for posterity as alleviated of wrongs which affect the present generation and for the benefit of those who surround us. This is the work of the farmers' organizations of to-day.

POULTRY.



PRIZE HOUDANS.

For the Maryland Farmer.

100,000 SPRING CHICKS.

Hammonton, N. J. supplies the New York and Philadelphia markets with over 100,000 spring chicks each year at a good round profit.

Baltimore has hard work to get enough to half supply the demand and pays as

good prices for them as any city in the country. Why cannot the farmers of Maryland wake up to this fact, and supply the demand and pocket the profits?

"It is too *little* a business to sell eggs."
 "Too much trouble to tend to chicks."
 They would rather raise wheat and sell it at less than the cost of raising and shipping. That is a "big" crop! Looks big

when the checks for it comes back! Does it look big when all the bills are paid and something else makes up the loss?

Put this "big" idea aside.

You will find if you will figure it up that the time spent in planting, etc., and the money paid for fertilizers, seeds, machines, threshing, help, etc., would run a chicken farm, and pay heavy profits.

There is money in eggs and chicks. There is loss in raising wheat.

"Don't work for nothing and board yourself."

H. S. WOODLAWN.

The Houdans and Brown Leghorn, crossed together make an excellent broiler, and can generally be put on the market at two and a half to three months old, nice and plump. Light Brahmas, alongside of them, will be little more than bones, and will consume twice as much food as any other fowl. The Houdans are small eaters and strong birds to raise.

For the Maryland Farmer.

10 CENTS A DOZEN.

When eggs go down to 10 cents a dozen some say it does not pay to market them. Why?

Does it not pay to ship milk at four cents a quart, or make and sell butter at 20 cents?

Which costs the most, a cow or chickens enough to give the same return in eggs?

You plead cost of feed.

Will your chickens eat more than a cow?

You say chickens are so much bother.

Did you ever give the chickens one half the time and care you give your cow?

There is the trouble and cost of shipping.

Yes! Which costs the most boxes for eggs, or cans for milk, or crates for but-

ter? Which is the most trouble, to pack the eggs, or make the butter and pack it, or ship milk daily? The eggs are easiest everytime.

You bring forward the calves to help the profits.

How about the spring chickens at 40 to 75 cents a pound. How many will it take to pay as well as the calf will?

Think all this over, you will find more money in it than you have ever dreamt of. An egg is a little thing, so is a chick, but by proper management they will put \$1000 or more in your pocket each year. Will your farm do that now? D.

COUNTY FAIRS.

Anne Arundel, Bay Ridge,	Aug. 27—30.
Harford, Belair,	Oct. 9—11.
Pimlico,	Sep. 9—14.
Baltimore, Timonium,	Sep. 3—6.
Frederick, Frederick City,	Oct. 15—18.
Talbot, Easton,	Oct. 24—27.
Washington, Hagerstown,	Oct. 15—18.
Inter-State Exhibition,	
William's Grove,	Aug. 26—

The worst form of "writer's cramp" is being cramped for funds.

There are two classes of people in this world—those who make fools of themselves and those who don't need to.

Never judge a man by the coat he wears. It may be a borrowed one.

A wag being asked the name of the inventor of butter stamps replied that it was probably Cadmus, as he first brought letters into Greece.

The nuisance of the hotel was in the parlor warbling, "Oh, would I were a bird!" "Well, here's a beginning for you," said the landlord. And he handed him his bill.

THE MOUSSEMO.

RIGHT AND WRONG.

BY GEORGE MC DONALD.

Alas! how easily things go wrong,
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and sweeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas! how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch on a summer's night.
For the sigh will come and the kiss will stay,
And the summer's night is a winter's day.

And yet how easily things go right
If the sigh and kiss of the winter's night
Come deep from the soul in the stronger ray
That is born in the light of the winter's day.

And things can never go badly wrong
If the heart be true and the love be strong;
For the mist if it comes, and the sweeping rain
Will be changed by love into sunshine again.

IN A BARREL.

"A farm? seventy acres! All of my own? Is thee sure, Patience, that thee isn't dreaming?"

Little Patience Plumb winked her bright blue eye again and again, to make sure that she was certainly and indubitably wide awake.

"No, Aunt Ruth," said she, "I am not dreaming. Read the letter for theeself."

And Aunt Ruth, setting her spectacles across the bridge of her nose, took the folded paper from Patience's hand and slowly spelled out the words which, heard from other lips, had such a fabulous sound.

Yes, it was true. Guarded about with legal phrases, there was the intelligence that she, Ruth Plumb, who wove rag carpets for a livelihood, and contentedly ate mush and milk when she could not get

beef and potatoes, was a landed proprietress now of a farm up in Rhode Island, which had belonged to one Ezra Nutting, a third or fourth cousin whom she had never seen.

Little Patience looked eagerly at the elder woman.

"Aunt Ruth," said she, "isn't thee going out to see it?—and mayn't I go with thee?"

"Thee may go with me, little Pay," said Miss Plumb, smiling; but as for going out to see it, railway journeys cost money, and when we go we shall stay."

"Will thee live there. Aunt Ruth?" cried Patience, with sparkling eyes.

Miss Plumb looked pathetically around the little chamber, whose one window was bedimmed by a monster back-wall.

"I have always longed for a country home, Pay," she said. "Thee has always lived in the city; thee does not know how a person feels who has once stood on the hills and heard the free wind roaring through the pine trees."

So the loom was stopped, and the little cupboard door locked, and the two women went to Nebasset, near which rocky promontory, on the edge of the sound, was situated the Nutting estate.

Not much of an estate, after all. A queer little brown house, like a discolored mushroom, a huddle of barns, and a stone cellar hewn into the rocky side of a beetling hill, in which were arranged rows of barrels on a sort of stone shelf.

Miss Plumb peered inquiringly at these barrels, as, escorted by one David Lorn, a handsome, sun-burned young giant who occupied the next farm, she went over the property for the first time.

"What are these, Friend David?" she asked, a little doubtfully.

"Guess likely they're cider," said David Lorn. "Old Nutting, he made the best cider for twenty miles around."

"Cider!" repeated Miss Plumb.

"Didn't you know this was a famous cider farm?" said David. "Didn't you see the orchards of apple-trees up on the hill?"

"Yes, I saw them," said Miss Plumb, "but I did not realize their meaning. I think, Friend David, thee may pull out the corks—"

"Bungs, we call 'em," gently corrected Lorn.

"Bungs, if thee prefers that title, and let the baleful fluid flow away. I am prejudiced with an exceeding prejudice against intoxicating liquors!"

"There ain't no harm in cider," pleaded David Lorn.

"'Touch not—taste not—handle not!'" said Miss Plumb, firmly. "As to the apple-orchard, it is not for me to criticise the kindly fruits of the earth, but I could wish that they had been pasture fields or potato patches, or something less deleterious than they are."

She walked quickly on.

David Lorn was just opening his mouth to remonstrate, when Patience gently beckoned him to desist.

"My Grandfather Plumb died of delirium tremens," she whispered. "Annt Ruth cannot forget that. Thee will have to let her have her own way."

David Lorn whistled a low whistle.

"But anyhow," said he, "there'll be a deal of good vinegar lost if all this runs to waste. I say, Miss Plumb—"

"I would prefer thee to call me Friend Ruth," said the old lady, mildly.

"It sounds pretty familiar, don't it?" apprehensively observed David. "But if

you say so, so it shall be. I say, Friend Ruth, if I'll go bail this 'ere shan't none of it be used for nothin' but vinegar to be sold by the gallon, would you let me hev it at market price? It's a wicked sin to waste the Lord's good gifts.

"Thee is not so far wrong, Friend David," said Miss Plumb. "Yes, I think I may trust thee."

"It'll make first chop vinegar," observed David, scientifically testing it with a straw.

Little Patience was delighted with the poultry yard and cow-house—a sturdy, shaggy pony, who shook his head at them over the railings of his stall, was duly admired—and then David lighted a fire in the big, black-throated chimney of the old farm house and blew it into a blaze.

"It's cold weather, even ef the fust hard frosts haven't come yet," said he. "And the house needs airin' up. An' I guess Miss Plumb—Friend Ruth, I mean—you and Friend Patience had better come over and sleep at our house to-night if you don't want to catch cold. To-morrer the hous'll be in better livin' order. And my sister Calphurnia'll be proper glad to see you."

It chanced that between repairs, airing and adding to the arrears of furniture, Friend Ruth and her neice remained at the Lorn homestead for a week during which time Miss Calphurnia began, under Friend Ruth's direction, to weave a new rag-carpet and mapped out a crazy-quilt as designed by little Patience.

David Lorn, who, in his way, was no contemptible carpenter, made a strong kitchen-table for the strangers, put a corner cupboard in the living-room and screwed up hooks, shelves and brackets innumerable, here, there and everywhere, to suit Patience's fancy in the old house.

"But after all," said the little Quakeress, "it isn't as pleasant at Nutting Farm.

shut in by all those crooked old apple trees, as it is here. I wish we were going to live here."

"I wish so, too, with all my heart!" cried hospitable Calphurnia. "Don't you, David?"

"Don't I, though!" said David.

And Patience chancing to look suddenly up, caught the sparkle of his frank brown eyes fixed full on her face.

She turned pink all over, her own eyes fell, and she did not speak again all the evening. Not that her silence was noticed, however.

Friend Ruth, as it happened, was descanting in her soft, slow way on a new pattern in rag-carpet weaving, and Patience took refuge under the gentle murmur of her words.

The two Quakeresses had been nearly a month at the Nutting Farm, and the dreary place had gradually begun to assume something of a home-like look, when one evening David Lorn came over across the sere stretches of meadow land.

"Calphurnia's sent you a dried peach pie," said he, carefully setting down something wrapped in a napkin. "As for me, I moved them barrels of cider to-day."

"Did thee?" said Friend Ruth, knitting composedly away at a gray-yarn stocking, while Patience made haste to set away the pie.

"But there's one I calculate you wouldn't hev sold if you had known what was in it," went on David.

"I sold them all to thee," said Miss Plumb, in her gentle, decided way—"all nine of them, at a dollar and a half a barrel. With me, friend David, a bargain means a bargain."

"But one of 'em hadn't no cider in it."

"Then," said Miss Plumb, "we will deduct that from the rest, and thee can give me the change. I think we need not differ as to that."

"There wasn't no cider in it!" doggedly persisted the young farmer. "But there was something else—there was money in it!"

"Money!" repeated Miss Ruth, letting the knitting-needles drop into her lap.

"Yes, money," nodded David Lorn—"fourteen rolls of gold half eagles, twenty in a roll, all wrapped up in old woolen stocking legs and packed in cotton batting, so they shouldn't clink nor rattle, with salt-hay wedged in around 'em, and the cask headed up exactly like the eight others. And now I know why old Ezra Nutting used to be so cranky about keeping his cider barrels locked up, and why he went out to look to it himself every night, long arter he wasn't fit to cross the threshold. That was his bank; that was where he kept his savings—fourteen hundred dollars."

"Fourteen hundred dollars!" repeated Miss Ruth, her healthy color paling a little. "But Friend David, I sold the barrels and contents to thee!"

"Hang it all!" shouted David, rising to his feet, "do you suppose I would swindle you and Patience in this sort of way? Here is the money," diving into his pockets, and flinging down the packets on the table, with a resounding clink. "I am no thief, Miss Ruth! I never coveted my neighbor's goods until now!"

Friend Ruth's eyes, faded yet still bright, sought his agitated face with gentle questioning.

"Keep the money, Friend David," said she. "Poor though I am, I would forfeit more than that sooner than cause a fellow-creature to offend!"

"It ain't the money that I covet," said David, in desperation. "It's—Patience! No, little girl, don't run away!" as Patience's eyes instinctively turned toward the door. "I think you must have suspicioned it long ago. The house is that lonesome since you went away, that I

can't stand it no longer. If I can't have you for my wife, Patience, I'll sell the old place and go to sea. There!"

Patience's long lashed eyes dropped.

"It—it would be a pity that you should do that," said she.

And then she hid her face on Aunt Ruth's plump shoulder.

So Patience went to live at the Lorn farm-house, and Friend Ruth stayed where she was, and the money was equally divided between aunt and niece. And Miss Plumb makes a comfortable livelihood out of the sale of the "Newtown pippins," "gilliflower" and "Northern Spy" apples from the orchards planted by Ezra Nutting.

"But I sell them by the barrel, only," said she. "Never for cider making. I have a prejudice against that sort of thing."

called comfort, for the one called duty is apt to break—they are apt to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crushed on the edges, since like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive.

Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Sit him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and frizzes, do not be anxious, some husbands do this until they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper of any account.

Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently.

If thus treated, you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children; and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become too careless and set him in a cool place.

HOW TO COOK HUSBANDS.

A lady has written a receipt for cooking husbands so as to make them tender and good. It is as follows:

In buying your husbands do not be decided by the silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint as if you wanted salmon.

Be sure and select him yourself, as tastes differ.

Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none, unless you will patiently learn how to cook him.

A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is best; but if you have nothing but an earthenware pipkin, it will do with care.

See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings neatly sewed on.

Tie him in a kettle by a strong silk cord

Paper bedclothes are made at a factory in New Jersey. They are doubled sheets of manila paper, strengthened with twine, and valuable as a non-conductor. Very light but warm and comfortable.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c.

One of the most valuable productions of the Agricultural Department is the regular issue of "Insect Life." We are preserving every number for present perusal and for future reference.

The Forestry Division sends out a Bulletin 3, on the use of metal track instead of wooden ties for railroads.

The Chemistry Division gives us a dissertation, Bulletin 13, on Lard and Lard Adulterations, 154 pages, with a number of illustrations and plates.

Reports from the various Experiment Stations, containing a fund of information,

have been received. Supplement, No. 1, from the University of Minnesota, contains a number of interesting photo-engravings of the buildings and grounds.

A number of Consular reports from the Dept. of State have been received.

The Magazines have all put in their appearance and give evidence of a continued spirit of enterprize on the part of the publishers:

Harper's still carries the sign manual which has given it so great popularity with the masses of readers.

The Century is developing a greater interest than ever in the present chapters of the Life of Lincoln.

Butterick has an intense interest for the Ladies of every household.

The Horticultural Art Journal in illustrations and in beautiful press work is unequalled by any rival in the world, at \$3.00 a year,

Good Housekeeping still retains the prestige among that class of publications, which it gained so rapidly after its first issue.

Table Talk is among the interesting home publications and can be read in the shade with lazy satisfaction.

Every reader of this paper will have noticed what has been said monthly about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. No statement has ever been made which is not strictly true and more than substanti-

ated by experience. No testimonial has ever been published which is not genuine, and the original of which is not in our possession. If you are the victim of Malaria, don't trifle with Quinine, but get the Antidote and enjoy health. If your druggist don't keep it, send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penna., and get it by mail.

For a permanent pasture blue grass is the very best, and the older it gets the better it will be.

An agricultural expert says it is better to have a cow give 300 pounds of butter for five years and die on your hands than to give 200 pounds for ten years and then make 1,500 pounds of old cow beef.

Gather up the weeds and the plants that have matured and need to be removed to make room for others, and add them to the compost heap or manure pile. In this way an increased quantity of valuable fertilizer can be made.

A poultry keeper states that all the bone and oyster shells in the world will not prevent fowls from laying soft-shelled eggs. The remedy is to give less grain and more bulky food, and compel them to work and take exercise.

A. L. Crosby says that the majority of failures occur from overlooking and slighting some apparently trifling thing, which, in reality, may be no more trifling than leaving the nut off the wheel after greasing the wagon.

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FARMER'S TALK.

Don't talk nonsense in the family circle all the time, if you can find something else to say. But it is better to talk nonsense than not to talk at all. Some non-

sense however, is to be expected to liven up conversation.

Talk some gossip, also; for it is a necessity in every country neighborhood. But let it be gossip without a sting in it—pleasant gossip.

There is not the slightest objection to talking about whatever takes place on the farm; but it should always be pleasant talk—no grumbling, no fault-finding, nor prognosticating of evil. Leave the unpleasant things outside of the home.

Mix in sweet words about the future in your talk. It is a good thing to build some pleasant castles, even if they are all “in the air.” Great things grow out of such visions sometimes, as they stimulate to stronger efforts, and give vigor to hopefulness.

The farmer's talk is much needed by the family circle, and it should be an encouragement to those who are in a great measure dependent upon it for the best part of their life.

Let it take as wide a scope as possible, including county, and state, and country

at large, with whatever events may come to your knowledge from abroad. Thus you keep your best hold of the life of our humanity.



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
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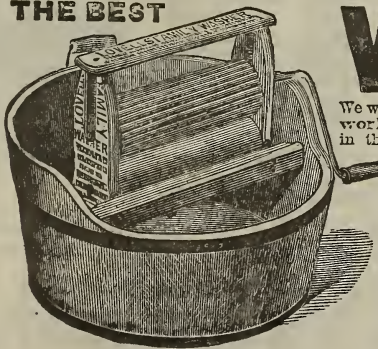
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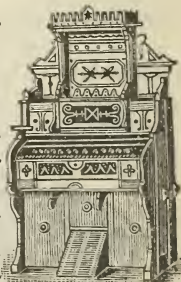
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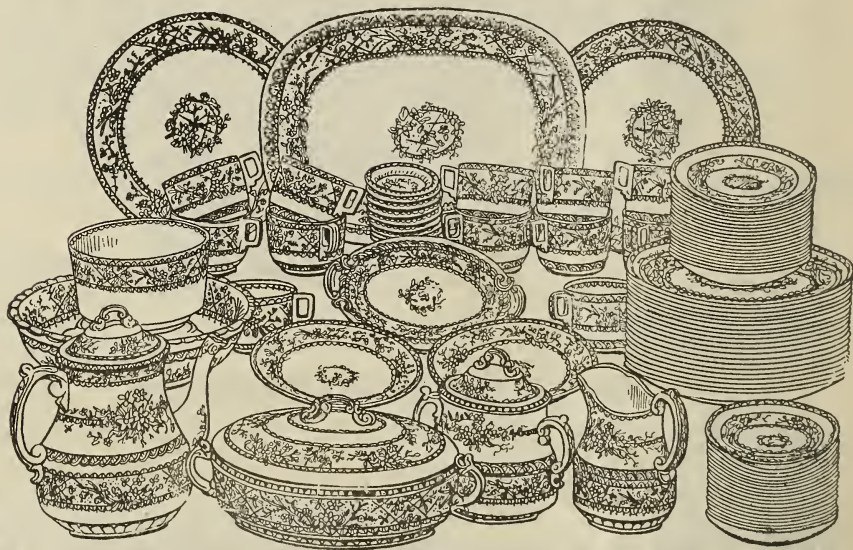
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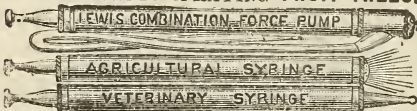
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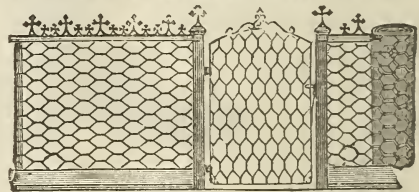
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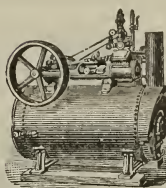
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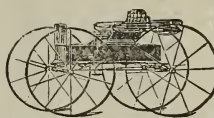
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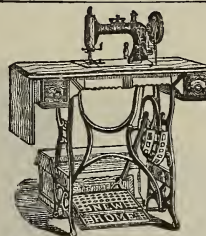
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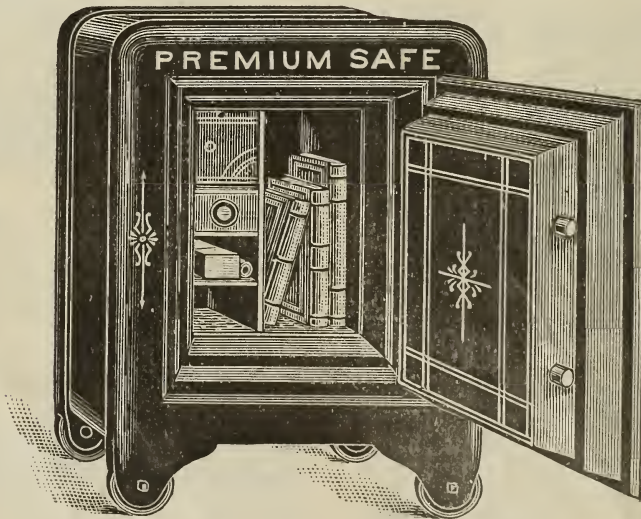
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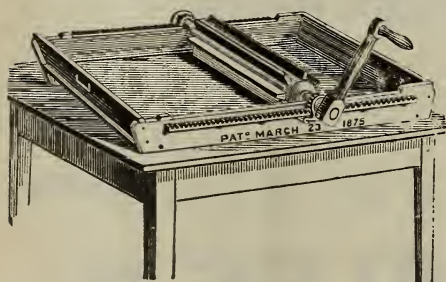


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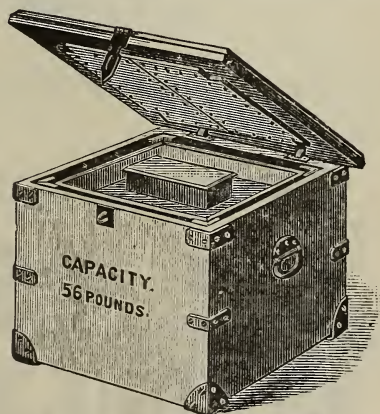
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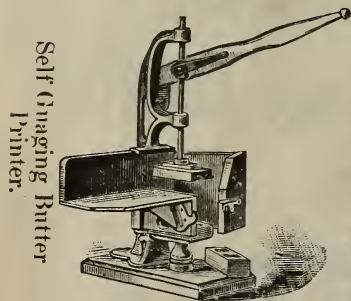
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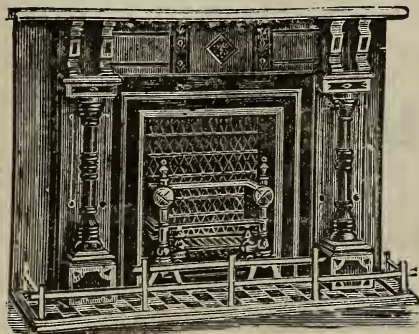
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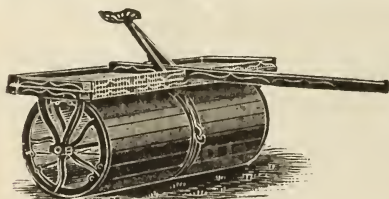
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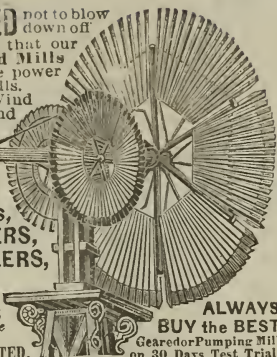
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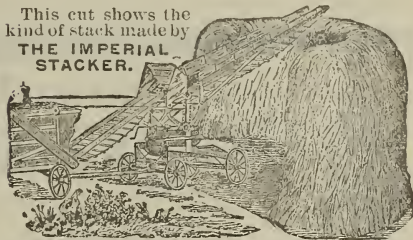


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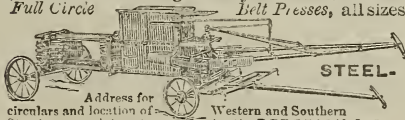
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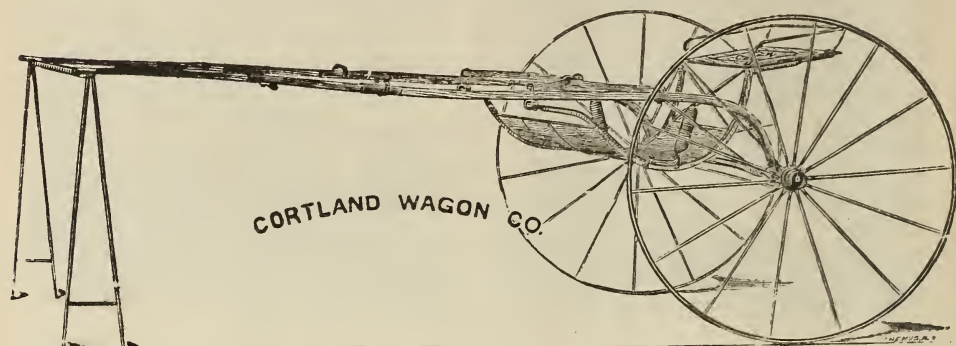
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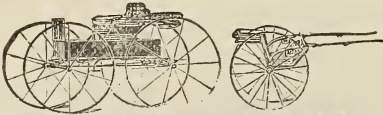
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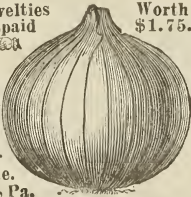
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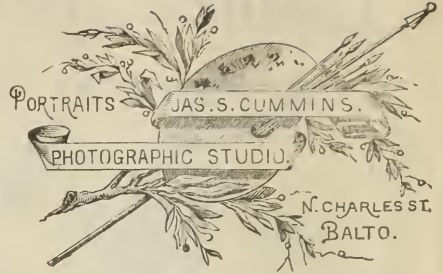


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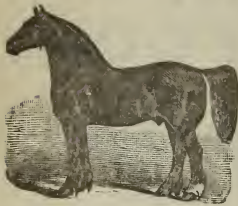
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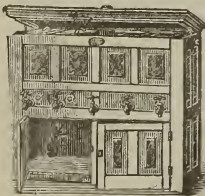


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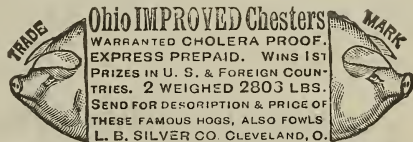
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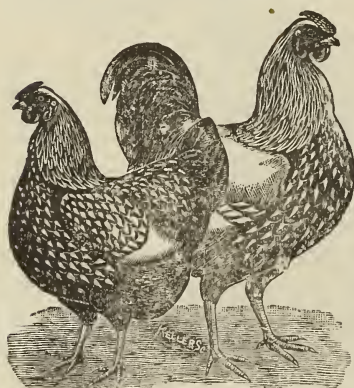
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